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## *Contents*

	Page
THE WAR	
Coordination of relief activities:	
Report of the President's Committee on War Relief	
Agencies . . . . .	657
Establishment of the President's War Relief Control	
Board. . . . .	658
Status of Austria . . . . .	660
Anglo-American Caribbean Commission . . . . .	660
Liaison with Netherlands East Indian officials. . . . .	660
AMERICAN REPUBLICS	
Aviation training schools in Mexico. . . . .	660
Completion of the Inter-American Highway as a	
pioneer road. . . . .	661
Visit to the United States of the President-elect of	
Colombia . . . . .	661
Health and sanitation mission to Bolivia . . . . .	662
COMMERCIAL POLICY	
Agreement with the Soviet Union . . . . .	662
Trade-agreement negotiations with Iran . . . . .	664
International Wheat Council. . . . .	670
GENERAL	
Analysis of State Department appropriations for the	
fiscal year 1943 . . . . .	670
Contributions for relief in belligerent countries . . . . .	677
THE DEPARTMENT	
Appointment of officers . . . . .	677
THE FOREIGN SERVICE	
Personnel changes . . . . .	677

[OVER]



## *Contents*—CONTINUED

TREATY INFORMATION	Page
Agriculture:	
Conventions with Canada and Mexico Regarding Migratory Birds . . . . .	678
Protocol Extending the Duration of the Inter- national Agreement Regarding the Regulation of Production and Marketing of Sugar of May 6, 1937 . . . . .	678
Friendship: Treaty Between China and Iraq . . . .	679
Commerce:	
Agreement with the Soviet Union . . . . .	680
Trade-Agreement Negotiations with Iran . . . . .	680
LEGISLATION. . . . .	681
PUBLICATIONS . . . . .	681

# The War

## COORDINATION OF RELIEF ACTIVITIES

### REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON WAR RELIEF AGENCIES

[Released to the press by the White House July 27]

Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies, on July 27 submitted to the President a report, the text of which follows:

"Your Committee on War Relief Agencies respectfully submits the following report.

"In the foreign relief field, a degree of success has been achieved in reducing the number of agencies and coordinating the activities of those remaining. The number of active foreign relief agencies is now approximately 300 as compared with some 700 or more during the peak period in early 1941. While this is a definite improvement, further coordination and consolidation is desirable in the public interest.

"Funds and contributions in kind raised by agencies registered with the Department of State from the beginning of the war to the end of May 1942 have totalled over \$71,000,000. During the same period other foreign relief agencies raised a total estimated at \$25,000,000. It is significant that the administrative and other costs of the agencies registered with and subject to supervision by the Department of State have averaged only about 10 percent of total receipts while those of other foreign relief agencies have averaged, on the basis of somewhat incomplete information, 30 percent or more. It is also significant that administrative expenses of the latter group have shown an appreciable decrease since the President's Committee requested periodic reports from them,

even though the Committee has been able to exercise only advisory supervision. The present rate of collections by foreign relief agencies, other than the Red Cross, is substantially below the peak, with a resulting increase in the percentage of overhead costs, but this decrease in collections is far more than offset by the increase in domestic relief solicitations.

"In the domestic relief and welfare field, the entry of the United States into the war has quite naturally resulted in the establishment of a very large number of new agencies appealing to the public for funds and contributions for the relief and welfare of our own civilian population and armed forces. As there is at present no central registration or other regulatory authority, these organizations are subject to no coordinated supervision or control and even their number can only be estimated.

"While actuated by the highest humanitarian motives, these agencies tend to duplicate each other's efforts causing public confusion and uncertainty. Undue competition among themselves and between them and the foreign relief agencies leads to a waste of financial resources and manpower and thus tends to hamper the national war effort. There is a lack of correlation between the programs of the private agencies in both the domestic and foreign relief fields, and those of the Red Cross and of the several governmental agencies concerned with various phases of relief and welfare.

"Certain important objectives of the Committee have not so far been accomplished, be-

cause of lack of authority. There remain, as indicated above, two important factors affecting national unity of effort in these times of emergency—(a) the public is subject to solicitation from far too many agencies representing an excessive amount of duplication and (b) the limited amount of leadership that exists for charitable, welfare and Government war bond campaigns is overly occupied and its effectiveness seriously diminished and dissipated.

"The Committee believes that these facts call for a central authority with general jurisdiction and powers to bring about coordination of effort and elimination of duplication and waste.

Pursuant thereto, the Secretary of State, upon whose recommendation this Committee was originally appointed, has suggested that, as the domestic relief field is now dominant, it would be in the national interest to consolidate, in such a central authority, supervision over both domestic and foreign relief agencies, including the administration of Section 8 (b) of the Neutrality Act, 1939, now vested in the Secretary of State.

"The Committee recommends, therefore, that adequate powers be delegated to a central authority and suggests that this might be done by the issuance of an Executive Order."

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee the President on July 24 signed an Executive order (9205) "Establishing the President's War Relief Control Board and Defining Its Functions and Duties". The text of the order follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, as President of the United States of America and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, because of emergencies affecting the national security and defense, and for the purpose of controlling in the public interest charities for foreign and domestic relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and welfare arising from war-created needs, it is hereby ordered as follows:

"1. The President's Committee on War Relief Agencies, appointed by me on March 13, 1941, is hereby continued and established as the President's War Relief Control Board, hereinafter referred to as the Board. The Chairman of the Board shall be responsible to the President.

"2. The Board is hereby authorized and empowered—

"(a) to control, in the interest of the furtherance of the war purpose, all solicitations, sales of or offers to sell merchandise or services, col-

lections and receipts and distribution or disposition of funds and contributions in kind for the direct or implied purpose of (1) charities for foreign and domestic relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and welfare arising from war-created needs in the United States or in foreign countries, (2) refugee relief, (3) the relief of the civilian population of the United States affected by enemy action, or (4) the relief and welfare of the armed forces of the United States or of their dependents; *Provided*, that the powers herein conferred shall apply only to activities concerned directly with war relief and welfare purposes and shall not extend to local charitable activities of a normal and usual character nor in any case to intra-state activities other than those immediately affecting the war effort;

"(b) (1) to provide for the registration or licensing of persons or agencies engaged in such activities and for the renewal or cancellation of such registration or licenses; (2) to regulate and coordinate the times and amounts of fund-raising appeals; (3) to define and promulgate ethical standards of solicitation and collection of funds and contributions in kind; (4) to require accounts of receipts and expenditures duly and reliably audited, and such other records and reports as the Board may deem to be in the public interest; (5) to eliminate or



merge such agencies in the interests of efficiency and economy; and (6) to take such steps as may be necessary for the protection of essential local charities; and

"(c) to prescribe such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as the Board may determine to be necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of this Order.

"3. The provisions of section 2 of this Order shall not apply to (a) the American National Red Cross or (b) established religious bodies which are not independently carrying out any of the activities specified in section 2 of this Order.

"4. Under the authority given me by Section 13 of the Joint Resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939 (54 Stat. 8, 11) and Title I of the First War Powers Act, 1941, approved December 18, 1941 (Public Law No. 354, 77th Congress), and pursuant to the suggestion of the Secretary of State, it is ordered that the administration of any and all of the provisions of Section 8 (b) of the said Joint Resolution relating to the solicitation and collection of funds and contributions for relief purposes, heretofore by me vested in the Secretary of State, be and it hereby is transferred to the said Board. All rules and regulations and forms which have been issued by the Secretary of State pursuant to the provisions of said Section 8 (b) and which are in effect shall continue in effect until modified, superseded, revoked or repealed by the Board.

"5. Any and all matters within the jurisdiction of said Board which may be affected with a question relating to the foreign policy of the Government of the United States in connection with the administration of the powers vested in the Board by this Order shall be determined only after conference with the Secretary of State, to the end that any action with respect to such matters shall be consistent with the foreign policy of the United States.

"6. For the purpose of economy in administration, the Board is authorized to utilize the

services of available and appropriate personnel of the Department of State and other Government departments and agencies and such other services, equipment, and facilities as may be made available by these departments and agencies.

"7. For the purpose of effectively carrying out the provisions of this Order, the Board may require that all war relief and welfare policies plans, programs, procedures and methods of voluntary agencies be coordinated and integrated with those of the several Federal departments, establishments and agencies and the American Red Cross; and all these organizations shall furnish from time to time such information as the Board may consider necessary for such purposes.

"8. The Board shall from time to time submit to the President such reports and recommendations regarding war charities, relief and welfare in foreign countries and in the United States and the relationship of public and private organizations, resources and programs in these and related fields, as the public interest may require.

"9. The members of the Board shall serve as such without compensation, but shall be entitled to necessary transportation, subsistence, and other expenses incident to the performance of their duties.

"10. This Order shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for six months after the termination thereof, unless revoked by Presidential order."

On July 30, 1942, the President's War Relief Control Board prescribed certain regulations governing solicitation and collection of funds and contributions for war relief and welfare, which are to supersede the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State under authority of sections 8 and 13 of the Neutrality Act of 1939 relating to relief contributions. The text of the new regulations appears in the *Federal Register* of August 1, 1942, page 5946.

## STATUS OF AUSTRIA

[Released to the press July 27]

At the Secretary's press conference on July 27 a correspondent stated that there appeared to be some confusion with respect to the view of this country as to the present status of Austria and asked for clarification on this point. The Secretary replied:

"It is probable that such confusion, if it exists, has arisen from administrative steps which may have been taken by this Government in pursuance of its own laws designed to afford adequate protection to this country's interests in dealing with the situation presented by the imposition of military control over Austria and residents of Austria by Germany. This Government very clearly made known its opinions as to the manner in which the seizure of Austria took place and the relation of that seizure to this Government's well-known policy toward the taking of territory by force. This Government has never taken the position that Austria was legally absorbed into the German Reich."

## ANGLO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

[Released to the press August 1]

Charles W. Taussig, United States chairman of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, announced on August 1 the appointment of S. Burns Weston as secretary of the American Section of the Commission.

Mr. Weston is transferring from his former position as director of the Office of the National Advisory Committee of the National Youth Administration. He was born in Yellow Springs, Ohio, and is a graduate of Antioch College and Yale Law School. Before coming to Washington he was a resident of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission was created in March 1942 and serves as a body to advise the British and American Governments on social and economic problems affecting the Caribbean area. The other American members of the Commission are Governor Rex-

ford Guy Tugwell, of Puerto Rico, and Mr. Coert duBois, Chief of the Caribbean Office of the Department of State.

## LIAISON WITH NETHERLANDS EAST INDIAN OFFICIALS

[Released to the press July 29]

Mr. Walter A. Foote, formerly American Consul General at Batavia, is on his way to Australia as this Government's representative in contact with the Netherlands officials there of the East Indian Services.

## American Republics

## AVIATION TRAINING SCHOOLS IN MEXICO

[Released to the press July 28]

Two pilot training schools, similar to the 600 operated in the United States by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, will be established in Mexico with the cooperation of the United States, the State Department announced on July 28.

At the request of the Mexican Government, the Civil Aeronautics Administration will detail supervisors to instruct Mexican personnel in United States aviation training methods and to assist in the establishment of the schools.

A nucleus for this purpose will soon be available when 26 Mexican young men complete aviation courses they are taking at United States schools under the supervision of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Of this group, 18 are receiving flight training, including instructor courses, while the remainder will be administrative engineers, instructor mechanics, and service mechanics.

Flight-instructor trainees from this latest addition to the United Nations are now at Henson Flying Service, Inc., Hagerstown, Md.; Tri-Cities Aviation School, Inc., Endicott, N. Y.; Parkersburg Flying Service and Aviation School, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Roscoe Turner

Aeronautical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind.; North Aviation Co., White Bear Lake, Minn.; Cutter-Carr Flying Service, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Plains Airways, Inc., Cheyenne, Wyo.; Southwest Airways, Inc., Phoenix, Ariz.; Pacific Air School, Tucson, Ariz.; Calkins Aircraft Co., Spokane, Wash.; Olympia Air Transport Corporation, Sunnyside, Wash.; Curtiss-Wright Technical Institute, Glendale, Calif.

These trainees have been taking a course which provides from 160 to 180 hours of flight training and 360 hours of ground-school instruction, upon successful completion of which they will meet the requirements for a Civil Aeronautics Administration commercial-pilot certificate with instructor rating.

#### COMPLETION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY AS A PIONEER ROAD

[Released to the press July 28]

Arrangements have been concluded with Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama for the immediate linking by a pioneer road of the already-constructed segments of the Inter-American Highway between the Mexican-Guatemalan border and Panama City. This will permit road traffic at an early date from the end of the existing standard-gauge railway in Mexico to the Canal Zone. The necessary surveying is already under way, and construction work will shortly be started, at the expense of the United States Government.

The plans which have now been approved call for the construction of approximately 625 miles of new all-weather pioneer road to link about 1,000 miles of road which have already been constructed in Central America and Panama. The proposed minimum construction standards for these new links provide for a roadway width of from 10 to 16 feet with an 8-inch gravel surface, average maximum grades of 10 percent, and average maximum curvature of 30 meters.

The completion of this road will not only be of strategic importance, in that it will link the continental United States with the Canal Zone by a wholly overland transportation system, but

also it will alleviate in some degree the transportation difficulties of the Central American countries, which have hitherto depended in large measure upon water transportation. It is also expected that the contemplated construction will ease the economic difficulties which the Central American countries are facing as a result of the disruption of their foreign trade caused by the war. Arrangements have been made for the fullest possible use of local facilities, including labor, equipment, and materials.

The plan to complete the Inter-American Highway as a pioneer road will not modify the plan to construct a permanent Inter-American Highway contemplated by the act of December 26, 1941. By this act Congress authorized the expenditure of \$20,000,000 toward the construction of a permanent Inter-American Highway in collaboration with the Central American republics. The present plan will, however, permit through traffic at a much earlier date than originally contemplated and will facilitate the construction of the permanent highway, on the line of which the pioneer road is to be built.

#### VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF COLOMBIA

[Released to the press August 1]

The text of a telegram addressed from Miami to the Secretary of State by His Excellency Dr. Alfonso Lopez, President-elect of Colombia, on July 28 follows:

"May I take the opportunity before leaving for Colombia to renew my sincere gratitude for the friendly welcome and generous hospitality extended to me as well as my family and Doctors Soto Del Corral Araujo and Jaramillo Sanchez by your Government. We had a very happy sojourn in the United States and I am glad to think that it will not only be of benefit to Colombia but it will also help to bring our two countries even closer together. It was a great pleasure indeed to meet you again and to find you, Mr. Secretary, so keenly interested in the progressive development of the good neighbor policy which you so ably expounded in Montevideo.



"Please accept my very warm personal regards and best wishes."

The Secretary of State telegraphed the following reply to the President-elect of Colombia:

"I have received your telegram of July 28. It also gave me special pleasure to renew our old and cordial association.

"Your friendly references to the foreign policy of the government of the United States reflect in my opinion the happy relations of trust and cordiality between our two countries, to which you and President Santos have made such outstanding contributions. They reflect also the leadership of Colombia toward closer and better inter-American relations, a leadership which has been indispensable in reaching the degree of inter-American solidarity which now characterizes the relations between the American countries.

"I send you again my sincere good wishes for your personal welfare and for your success in the high office which you will shortly reassume."

## HEALTH AND SANITATION MISSION TO BOLIVIA

A health and sanitation mission to Bolivia has been organized as part of the inter-American health and sanitation program recommended at the Conference of American Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro in January 1942. The mission will cooperate with Bolivian authorities in working out sanitation projects and will be headed by Dr. Eugene H. Payne, specialist in tropical medicine. He will be accompanied to Bolivia by Dr. Wendell H. Dove, Acting Director of the Health and Sanitation Division, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Malaria control is one of the projects under consideration to protect workers in Bolivian tropical regions.

Among other health and sanitation missions organized in collaboration with the other American republics under the Rio program are those to Brazil and Peru to aid in sanitation projects for the great Amazon basin, which also extends into the eastern regions of Bolivia.

## Commercial Policy

### AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press July 31]

The commercial agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which was proclaimed on and became effective on August 6, 1937 and which was renewed for successive periods of one year on August 5, 1938, August 2, 1939, August 6, 1940, and August 2, 1941, was continued in force by an exchange of identic notes at Washington on July 31, 1942 between the Secretary of State of the United States of America, Mr. Cordell Hull, and the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff. The notes provide that the agreement shall remain in force until August 6, 1943 and thereafter, unless superseded by a

more comprehensive commercial agreement, subject to termination on six months' written notice by either Government.

Although it is expected that in the coming year the character and amount of United States trade with the Soviet Union will be governed largely by the military requirements of the United States and of the Soviet Union and other countries struggling against the forces of armed aggression, rather than by the usual commercial considerations, the exchange of notes will insure the continuance during the emergency period of our established commercial relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the 1937 commercial agreement.



The text of the identic notes exchanged on July 31 follows:

*"WASHINGTON, July 31, 1942.*

*"In accordance with the conversations which have taken place, I have the honor to confirm on behalf of my Government the agreement which has been reached between the Governments of our respective countries that the agreement regarding commercial relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recorded in the exchange of notes of August 4, 1937, which came into force on August 6, 1937, and which was renewed on August 5, 1938, August 2, 1939, August 6, 1940, and August 2, 1941 shall remain in force until August 6, 1943. It shall continue in force thereafter, unless superseded by a more comprehensive commercial agreement, subject to termination on six months' written notice by either Government.*

*"The present agreement shall be proclaimed by the President of the United States of America and approved by the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.*

*"Accept [etc.]"*

The following text is that of the agreement of August 4, 1937.<sup>1</sup>

*"With reference to recent conversations which have taken place in regard to commerce between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I have the honor to confirm and to make of record by this note the following agreement which has been reached between the Governments of our respective countries:*

*"One. The United States of America will grant to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics unconditional and unrestricted most-favored-nation treatment in all matters concerning customs duties and charges of every kind and in the method of levying duties, and, further, in all matters concerning the rules, formalities and charges imposed in connection with the clearing of goods through the customs,*

*and with respect to all laws or regulations affecting the sale or use of imported goods within the country.*

*"Accordingly, natural or manufactured products having their origin in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall in no case be subject, in regard to the matters referred to above, to any duties, taxes or charges other or higher, or to any rules or formalities other or more burdensome, than those to which the like products having their origin in any third country are or may hereafter be subject.*

*"Similarly, natural or manufactured products exported from the territory of the United States of America and consigned to the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall in no case be subject with respect to exportation and in regard to the above-mentioned matters, to any duties, taxes, or charges other or higher, or to any rules or formalities other or more burdensome, than those to which the like products when consigned to the territory of any third country are or may hereafter be subject.*

*"Any advantage, favor, privilege or immunity which has been or may hereafter be granted by the United States of America in regard to the above-mentioned matters, to a natural or manufactured product originating in any third country or consigned to the territory of any third country shall be accorded immediately and without compensation to the like product originating in or consigned to the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.*

*"It is understood that so long as and in so far as existing law of the United States of America may otherwise require, the foregoing provisions, in so far as they would otherwise relate to duties, taxes or charges on coal, coke manufactured therefrom, or coal or coke briquettes, shall not apply to such products imported into the United States of America. If the law of the United States of America shall not permit the complete operation of the foregoing provisions with respect to the above-mentioned products, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reserves the right within fifteen days after January 1, 1938, to terminate this agree-*

<sup>1</sup> Executive Agreement Series 105.

ment in its entirety on thirty days' written notice.

"It is understood, furthermore, that the advantages now accorded or which may hereafter be accorded by the United States of America, its territories or possessions, the Philippine Islands, or the Panama Canal Zone to one another or to the Republic of Cuba shall be excepted from the operation of this agreement.

"Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to prevent the adoption of measures prohibiting or restricting the exportation or importation of gold or silver, or to prevent the adoption of such measures as the Government of the United States of America may see fit with respect to the control of the export or sale for export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war, and, in exceptional cases, all other military supplies. It is understood that any action which may be taken by the President of the United States of America under the authority of Section 2 (b) of the Neutrality Act of 1937 in regard to the passage of title to goods shall not be considered as contravening any of the provisions of this agreement relating to the exportation of natural or manufactured products from the territory of the United States of America.

"Subject to the requirement that no arbitrary discrimination shall be effected by the United

States of America against importations from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and in favor of those from any third country, the foregoing provisions shall not extend to prohibitions or restrictions (1) imposed on moral or humanitarian grounds, (2) designed to protect human, animal, or plant life, (3) relating to prison-made goods, or (4) relating to the enforcement of police or revenue laws.

"Two. On its part the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will take steps to increase substantially the amount of purchases in the United States of America for export to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States of America.

"Three. This agreement shall come into force on the day of proclamation thereof by the President of the United States of America and of approval thereof by the Soviet of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which proclamation and approval shall take place on the same day. It shall continue in effect for twelve months. Both parties agree that not less than thirty days prior to the expiration of the aforesaid period of twelve months they shall start negotiations regarding the extension of the period during which the present agreement shall continue in force."

#### TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH IRAN

[Released to the press July 29]

The Secretary of State issued on July 29 formal notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Iran.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information issued simultaneously a notice setting the dates for the submission to it of information and views in writing and of applications to appear at public hearings to be held by the Committee, and fixing the time and place for the opening of the hearings.

There is printed below a list of products which will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions by the Government

of the United States. Representations which interested persons may wish to make to the Committee for Reciprocity Information need not be confined to the articles appearing on this list but may cover any articles of actual or potential interest in the import or export trade of the United States with Iran. However, only the articles contained in the list issued on July 29 or in any supplementary list issued later will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions by the Government of the United States.

Suggestions with regard to the form and content of presentations addressed to the Com-

mittee for Reciprocity Information are included in a statement released by that Committee on December 13, 1937.

A compilation showing the total trade between the United States and Iran during the years 1929-40 inclusive, together with the principal products involved in the trade between the two countries during 1939 and 1940, is printed below.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

##### TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH IRAN

##### *Public Notice*

Pursuant to section 4 of an act of Congress approved June 12, 1934, entitled "An Act To Amend the Tariff Act of 1930", as extended by Public Resolution 61, approved April 12, 1940, and to Executive Order 6750, of June 27, 1934, I hereby give notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Iran.

All presentations of information and views in writing and applications for supplemental oral presentation of views with respect to the negotiation of such agreement should be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information in accordance with the announcement of this date issued by that Committee concerning the manner and dates for the submission of briefs and applications and the time set for public hearings.

CORDELL HULL  
*Secretary of State*

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
July 29, 1942.

##### COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH IRAN

##### *Public Notice*

Closing date for submission of briefs, August 27, 1942; closing date for application to be heard, August 27, 1942; public hearings open, September 9, 1942.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that all information and views in writing, and all applications for supplemental oral presentation of views, in regard

to the negotiation of a trade agreement with the Government of Iran, of which notice of intention to negotiate has been issued by the Secretary of State on this date, shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than 12 o'clock noon, August 27, 1942. Such communications should be addressed to "The Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C."

A public hearing will be held, beginning at 10 a.m. on September 9, 1942, before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, in the hearing room of the Tariff Commission in the Tariff Commission Building, where supplemental oral statements will be heard.

Six copies of written statements, either typewritten or printed, shall be submitted, of which one copy shall be sworn to. Appearance at hearings before the Committee may be made only by those persons who have filed written statements and who have within the time prescribed made written application for a hearing, and statements made at such hearings shall be under oath.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 29th day of July 1942.

E. G. MARTIN  
*Acting Secretary*

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
July 29, 1942.

##### LIST OF PRODUCTS ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES WILL CONSIDER GRANTING CONCESSIONS TO IRAN

NOTE: The rates of duty indicated are those now applicable to products of Iran. When the rate is one which has been reduced pursuant to a previous trade agreement by 50 percent (the maximum permitted by the Trade Agreements Act), this fact is indicated by the symbol **MR**. When the rate represents a reduction pursuant to a previous trade agreement, but less than a 50-percent reduction, this is indicated by the symbol **R**. When an item has been bound free of duty in a previous trade agreement, this is indicated by the symbol **B**.



For the purpose of facilitating identification of the articles listed, reference is made in the list to the paragraph numbers of the tariff schedules in the Tariff Act of 1930. The descriptive phraseology is, however, in a number of cases limited to a narrower field than that covered by the numbered tariff paragraph. In such cases only the articles covered by the descriptive phraseology of the list will come under consideration for the granting of concessions.

In the event that articles which are at present regarded as classifiable under the descriptions included in the list are excluded therefrom by judicial decision or otherwise prior to the conclusion of the agreement, the list will nevertheless be considered as including such articles.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Symbol
35.....	Asafetida, natural and uncompounded, but advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, not containing alcohol.	10% ad val.	
59.....	Opium containing not less than 8.5 per centum of anhydrous morphine: <i>Provided</i> , That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to impair or affect in any manner the provisions of the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended.	\$3 per lb.	
73.....	Iron-oxide and iron-hydroxide pigments, not specially provided for:		
	Natural.....	20% ad val.	
339.....	Table, household, kitchen, and hospital utensils, and hollow or flatware, not specially provided for:		
	Composed wholly or in chief value of copper or brass, not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, and not specially provided for.	35% or 40% ad val.*	R

\* In the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939, the rate of duty on table, household, kitchen, and hospital utensils, and hollow or flatware, not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of copper (including copper in alloys other than brass), not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, and not specially provided for, was reduced to 35% ad valorem.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Symbol
721 (d).....	Caviar and other fish roe for food purposes:		
	Sturgeon, not boiled.....	30% ad val.	
736.....	Berries, edible, dried, desiccated, or evaporated.	2½¢ per lb.	
741.....	Dates, fresh or dried, except when packed in units of any description weighing (with the immediate container, if any) not more than ten pounds each:		
	With pits.....	1¢ per lb.	
	With pits removed.....	2¢ per lb.	
756.....	Almonds:		
	Not shelled.....	5½¢ per lb.	
	Shelled.....	16½¢ per lb.	
761.....	Pistache nuts:		
	Not shelled.....	1¾¢ per lb.	MR
	Shelled.....	2¾¢ per lb.	MR
762.....	Apricot and peach kernels.....	3¢ per lb.	
911 (a).....	Quilts or bedspreads, wholly or in chief value of cotton, whether in the piece or otherwise, if block-printed by hand.	25% ad val.	
911 (b).....	Table and bureau covers, centerpieces, runners, scarfs, napkins, and doilies, made of plain-woven cotton cloth, and not specially provided for, if block-printed by hand.	30% ad val.	
1101 (b).....	Hair of the camel entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, under bond and used in the manufacture of press cloth, camel's hair belting, knit or felt boots, heavy fulled lumbermen's socks, rugs, carpets, or any other floor coverings.	Free, subject to the provisions of paragraph 1101 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.	
1102 (b).....	Hair of the Cashmere goat:		
	In the grease or washed.....	34¢ per lb. of clean content.	
	Scoured.....	37¢ per lb. of clean content.	
	On the skin.....	32¢ per lb. of clean content.	
	Sorted, or matchings, if not scoured.	35¢ per lb. of clean content.	
1116 (a).....	Oriental, Axminster, Savonnerie, Aubusson, and other carpets, rugs, and mats, not made on a power-driven loom, plain or figured, whether woven as separate carpets, rugs, or mats, or in rolls of any width.	30¢ per sq. ft., but not less than 45% ad val.	R
1528.....	Turquoise, cut but not set, and suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry.	10% ad val.	
1529 (a).....	Quilts and bedspreads, wholly or in chief value of cotton, whether in the piece or otherwise; table and bureau covers,	90% ad val.	



United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Sym- bol
1529 (a)— Cont.	centerpieces, runners, scarfs, napkins, and dollies, made of plain-woven cotton cloth; all the foregoing in part of fringe and block-printed by hand.		
1552	Cigar and cigarette boxes, finished or unfinished and not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of wood or wholly or in chief value of silver.	60% ad val.	
1602	Asafetida, natural and uncompounded, and in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, not containing alcohol.	Free.	
1637	Bristles, crude, not sorted, bunched, or prepared.	Free.	
1668	Turquoise, rough or uncut, and not advanced in condition or value from its natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, whether in its natural form or broken, not set.	Free.	
1669	Drugs which are natural and uncompounded and not edible, and not specially provided for, and are in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, not containing alcohol:		
	Quince seed, non-germinating...	Free.	
1670	Dyeing or tanning materials:		
	Saffron and madder, whether crude or advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any similar process, not containing alcohol.	Free.	
1681	Furs and fur skins, not specially provided for, undressed:		
	Badger	Free.	
	Fox (other than silver or black fox).	Free	B
	Persian lamb and caracul.	Free	B
	Lamb and sheep (other than Persian lamb and caracul).	Free	B
	Goat and kid	Free	B
	Marten	Free	B
	Wolf	Free	B
	Jackal	Free.	

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Sym- bol
1686	Gums and resins:		
	Tragacanth	Free.	
	Natural gums, natural gum resins, and natural resins, not specially provided for.	Free.	
1688	Hair of goats, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially provided for.	Free.	
1700	Iron ore containing iron oxide or iron hydroxide, and suitable for the manufacture of pigments.	Free.	
1722	Henna leaves, crude or unmanufactured, not specially provided for.	Free.	
1755	Sausage casings, weasands, intestines, bladders, tendons, and integuments, not specially provided for; all the foregoing produced from sheep, lambs, and goats.	Free	B
1768	Spices and spice seeds:		
	(2) Cumin	Free.	
1811	Works of art:		
	Rugs and carpets made prior to the year 1701.	Free	B

## TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH IRAN

(Compiled by the Department of Commerce)

(Values in thousands of dollars)

Year	Exports to Iran *	General im- ports from Iran	Merchandise balance <sup>b</sup>
1929	2,430	8,648	-6,218
1930	2,743	5,797	-3,054
1931	1,057	4,457	-3,400
1932	1,082	2,764	-1,682
1933	1,409	3,353	-1,944
1934	3,687	3,286	+401
1935	4,339	3,635	+704
1936	5,103	3,736	+1,367
1937	5,456	5,943	-487
1938	9,119	3,245	+5,874
1939	4,420	4,380	+40
1940	6,465	8,648	-2,183

\* Includes re-exports.

<sup>b</sup> Plus sign equals excess of U.S. exports; minus sign equals excess of U.S. imports.

## UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO IRAN

## By Principal Commodities

(Values in thousands of dollars)

Commodity	1939		1940	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Exports, including re-exports, total		4, 420		6, 465
Rubber tire casings, automobile, number	26, 900	860	22, 286	645
Automobile inner tubes, number	31, 204	74	20, 919	50
Other vegetable products, inedible		9		12
Textile fibers and manufactures		8		14
Wood and paper		4		10
Lubricating oil, barrels	492	8	4, 987	73
Asbestos and manufactures		12		11
Sulphur, crude, tons	5, 400	127	2, 500	58
Steel ingots, blooms, billets and slabs, sheet bars and tin plate bars, tons.			949	57
Iron and steel bars and rods, lbs	19, 921	1	16, 899, 248	371
Iron and steel plates, lbs			6, 941, 929	221
Iron and steel sheets, galvanized, lbs	22, 530	1	5, 023, 278	171
Steel sheets, black, ungalvanized, lbs	116, 469	2	6, 146, 833	208
Strip, hoop, band and scroll, iron or steel, lbs			1, 043, 160	23
Railway track material				673
Tubular products and fittings, 1,000 lbs	4, 245	198	1, 407	125
Structural iron and steel		7		127
Wire and manufactures, lbs	96, 326	34	324, 708	9
Nails and bolts (except railroads), lbs	111, 106	5	117, 321	12
Tools		16		26
Metal drums and containers for oil, gas, and other liquids		5		9
Other iron and steel advanced manufactures		19		29
Refined copper in cathodes, billets, ingots, bars, and other forms, lbs.	110, 482	14	2, 125, 913	243
Other metals and manufactures		5		32
Batteries		8		2
Transmission and distribution apparatus and parts		16		2
Electrical refrigerators and parts		16		7
Electric fans, number	611	7	196	1
Radio apparatus		35		86
Other electrical machinery and apparatus		92		225
Steam engines, boilers and accessories		43		25
Construction and conveying machinery and parts		129		82
Well and refining machinery and parts		666		190
Pumping equipment and parts		138		40
Self-contained air-conditioning units and parts		51		0. 2
Air-conditioning equipment and parts		237		0. 4
Cotton gins, cotton presses and parts		69		11
Air compressors, number	8	6	1	16
Iron or steel body valves and parts for steam, water, oil, and gas		100		15
Other industrial machinery		37		19
Tracklaying tractors (carburetor type) number	20	44		
Tracklaying tractors (fuel injection type), number			8	39
Motor trucks, busses, and chassis, new, number	261	294	339	1, 266
Passenger cars and chassis (new) number	439	344	354	285

## UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO IRAN—Continued

## By Principal Commodities

(Values in thousands of dollars)

Commodity	1939		1940	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Automobile parts for assembly.....		34		0.1
Automobile parts for replacement.....		193		327
Automobile accessories.....		4		0.7
Trailers, number.....	23	34		
Parts for aircraft.....		7		17
Other machinery and vehicles.....		19		25
Chemical specialties.....		141		126
Industrial chemicals.....		111		45
Other chemicals and related articles.....		4		16
Scientific and professional instruments, apparatus, and supplies.....		11		5
Land planes (powered), number.....			25	108
Wagons and drays, number.....			225	25
All other exports.....		126		158.6

## UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM IRAN

## By Principal Commodities

(Values in thousands of dollars)

Commodity	1939		1940	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
General imports, total.....		4,380		8,648
Sausage casings, sheep, lamb, and goat, 1,000 lbs.....	125	205	492	926
Goat and kid skins, dry and dry salted, 1,000 lbs.....	868	120	2,023	375
Undressed furs:				
Fox, other than silver or black, 1,000.....	25	45	76	140
Persian lamb and caracul, 1,000.....	103	354	660	1,660
Other lamb and sheep, 1,000.....	5	8	31	56
Goat and kid skin, 1,000.....	3	1	81	33
Marten, 1,000.....	8	72	9	104
Dates, fresh or dried, with pits removed, 1,000 lbs.....	1,626	71	2,146	67
Pistache nuts, not shelled, 1,000 lbs.....	683	157	441	88
Cumin seed, 1,000 lbs.....	22	1	48	30
Tragacanth gum, 1,000 lbs.....	2,918	1,195	3,324	1,447
Quince seed, 1,000 lbs.....	113	61	153	117
Donskoi, Smyrna, and similar wools without Merino or English blood, washed (clean content), 1,000 lbs.....	20	4	414	158
Oriental, Axminster, Savonnerie, Aubusson, and other wool carpets and carpeting, mats, etc., not made on power-driven loom, 1,000 sq. ft.....	2,404	2,009	3,122	2,650
All other imports.....		77		797

## INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL

[Released to the press August 1]

The Memorandum of Agreement regarding international trade in wheat<sup>1</sup> declares that a satisfactory solution of the wheat problem requires an International Wheat Agreement and that such an agreement necessitates a conference of the nations willing to participate which have a substantial interest in international trade in wheat. There is attached to the Memorandum of Agreement a Draft Convention designed to facilitate further international consideration of the subject at such time as may be possible and to provide a basis for such interim measures as may be found necessary.

Recognizing that it is impracticable to convene at the present time an international conference to enter into such a convention and realizing the necessity for instituting temporary controls and for establishing without de-

lay a pool of wheat for relief purposes, the five participating countries agreed to regard as in effect among themselves certain of the arrangements described in the Draft Convention. With a view to the administration of these controls and of the relief pool of wheat, these arrangements provide for the establishment of an International Wheat Council, the first meeting of which will be held early in August.

The President has approved the designation of the following persons as United States delegates to the International Wheat Council:

The Honorable Paul H. Appleby, Under Secretary of Agriculture, *chairman*

Leslie A. Wheeler, Director of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture

Norris E. Dodd, Director, Western Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture

Robert M. Carr, Ph.D., Assistant Chief, Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements, Department of State

## General

### ANALYSIS OF STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1943<sup>2</sup>

The first of the following tables shows the increases and decreases in the State Department's appropriations for the 1943 fiscal year as compared with 1942. The second table shows

increases and decreases made by Congress in the 1943 budget estimates submitted by the President.

The Department's appropriation act for 1943 was approved by the President on July 2, 1942 (Public Law 644).

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin* of July 4, 1942, p. 582.

<sup>2</sup> For similar comparisons in connection with the 1942 appropriations, see the *Bulletin* of July 19, 1941.



## RECAPITULATION OF TABLE No. I

## COMPARISON OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE REGULAR ANNUAL ACTS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1942 AND 1943

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1943	Appropriations for 1942	Increase (+), decrease (-) for 1943	Reasons for increase or decrease
Department Proper.....	\$5, 583, 200	\$3, 168, 440	+\$2, 414, 760	See statements of details printed in Table I below.
National Defense Activities...	750, 000	150, 000	+600, 000	
Foreign Service (exclusive of Emergency Fund).	14, 783, 800	13, 681, 900	+1, 101, 900	
Emergency Fund.....	1, 500, 000	500, 000	+1, 000, 000	
Foreign Service Buildings.....	275, 000	450, 000	-175, 000	
International Obligations.....	4, 164, 700	3, 548, 900	+615, 800	
GRAND TOTAL.....	27, 056, 700	21, 499, 240	+5, 557, 460	

TABLE No. I

## COMPARISON OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE REGULAR ANNUAL ACTS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1942 AND 1943

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1943	Appropriations for 1942	Increase (+), decrease (-) for 1943	Reasons for increase or decrease
<b>DEPARTMENT PROPER</b>				
Salaries, Department of State.	\$4, 975, 000	\$2, 724, 440	+\$2, 250, 560	The increase is to provide for continuing during 1943 numerous additional emergency positions which were authorized or filled for only a portion of the fiscal year 1942; for additional emergency personnel; for promotions; and for adjustments as required under the present emergency.
Contingent Expenses, Department of State.	311, 000	166, 600	+144, 400	Increase is to provide for additional equipment and supplies for expansion of Department's work and personnel.
Printing and Binding, Department of State.	228, 600	210, 900	+17, 700	Increased demands placed on this appropriation for printed supplies and for printing the Proclaimed List of Blocked Nationals will be met in part by this increase.

TABLE No. I—Continued

COMPARISON OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE REGULAR ANNUAL ACTS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1942 AND 1943

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1943	Appropriations for 1942	Increase (+), decrease (-) for 1943	Reasons for increase or decrease
<b>DEPARTMENT PROPER—Cont.</b>				
Passport Agencies, Department of State.	\$54, 400	\$52, 500	+\$1, 900	Increase for salary advancements.
Collecting and Editing Official Papers of the Territories of the United States.	14, 200	14, 000	+200	Increase for salary advancements.
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT PROPER.</b>	<b>5, 583, 200</b>	<b>3, 168, 440</b>	<b>+2, 414, 760</b>	
<b>NATIONAL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES.</b>	<b>750, 000</b>	<b>150, 000</b>	<b>+600, 000</b>	Appropriation for 1943 is for the Auxiliary Foreign Service, while appropriation for 1942 was for export-licensing work in the Department. Basis not comparable.
<b>FOREIGN SERVICE</b>				
Salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers.	595, 000	635, 000	-40, 000	This decrease is due to withdrawal of diplomatic representation from war areas.
Salaries of Foreign Service Officers.	4, 224, 000	4, 232, 600	-8, 600	General decrease.
Transportation, Foreign Service.	717, 000	717, 200	-200	General decrease.
Office and Living Quarters, Foreign Service.	2, 080, 000	2, 138, 000	-58, 000	This decrease results from reduction in number of diplomatic and consular offices.
Cost of Living Allowances, Foreign Service.	458, 000	338, 500	+119, 500	Increase is required for supplemental allowances to American officers and employees to maintain families in the United States as a result of the emergency.
Representation Allowances, Foreign Service.	150, 000	163, 000	-13, 000	General decrease.
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.	630, 800	621, 700	+9, 100	This increase is required pursuant to the computation by the actuary of the Treasury in accordance with existing law.
Salaries, Foreign Service clerks.	2, 897, 000	2, 867, 000	+30, 000	Increase granted for continuing salary-promotion policy.
Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service.	722, 000	730, 000	-8, 000	Decrease of \$17,000 due to reduction in number of diplomatic and consular offices offset by increase of \$9,000 for continuing salary-promotion policy.

TABLE No. I—Continued

COMPARISON OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE REGULAR ANNUAL ACTS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1942 AND 1943

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1943	Appropriations for 1942	Increase (+), decrease (—) for 1943	Reasons for increase or decrease
<b>FOREIGN SERVICE—Continued</b>				
Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service.	\$2,310,000	\$1,238,900	+\$1,071,100	Increase required for telegraph expenses.
<b>TOTAL, FOREIGN SERVICE (EXCLUSIVE OF EMERGENCY FUND).</b>	<b>14,783,800</b>	<b>13,681,900</b>	<b>+1,101,900</b>	
<b>EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>+1,000,000</b>	General increase.
<b>FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS FUND.</b>	<b>275,000</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>—175,000</b>	General decrease in construction work.
<b>INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS</b>				
United States Contributions to International Commissions, Congresses, and Bureaus.	996,500	1,026,600	—30,100	Decrease due to Department's policy of suspending contributions to Bureaus located in war areas.
International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico (Regular Commission).	239,600	200,000	+39,600	Increase required for maintenance and operation of additional completed portion of construction projects.
Lower Rio Grande Flood Control.	949,460	950,000	—540	General decrease.
Rio Grande Canalization Project.	-----	440,000	—440,000	Project nearing completion.
Douglas—Agua Prieta Sanitation Project.	90,000	-----	+90,000	New project.
Cordova Island Fence Construction.	-----	6,500	—6,500	Nonrecurring.
Western Boundary Fence Construction.	15,000	25,000	—10,000	General decrease in construction.
International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada.	43,800	43,000	+800	Increase for salary advancements.
Salaries and Expenses, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain.	29,200	27,000	+2,200	Increase for salary advancements and traveling expenses.
Special and Technical Investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain.	48,500	48,500	-----	

TABLE No. I—Continued

COMPARISON OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE REGULAR ANNUAL ACTS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1942 AND 1943

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1943	Appropriations for 1942	Increase (+), decrease (—) for 1943	Reasons for increase or decrease
<b>INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS—Continued</b>				
International Fisheries Commission.	\$27, 680	\$28, 000	—\$320	General decrease.
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission.	39, 960	40, 000	—40	General decrease.
Arbitration of Claim between United States and Netherlands.	-----	14, 000	—14, 000	Nonrecurring.
Cooperation with the American republics.	1, 685, 000	700, 300	+984, 700	Increase is for expansion of program. Broad administrative authority given Department makes listing of projects here impracticable.
<b>TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.</b>	4, 164, 700	3, 548, 900	+615, 800	
<b>GRAND TOTAL-----</b>	27, 056, 700	21, 499, 240	+5, 557, 460	

TABLE No. I—PART 2

SUPPLEMENTAL AND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS MADE SUBSEQUENT TO THE SUBMISSION OF THE 1943 BUDGET

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1943 *	Appropriations for 1942
<b>DEPARTMENT PROPER</b>		
Salaries, Department of State-----		\$985, 320
Contingent Expenses, Department of State-----		290, 000
Passport Agencies, Department of State-----		8, 245
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT PROPER-----</b>		1, 283, 565
<b>FOREIGN SERVICE</b>		
Transportation, Foreign Service-----		800, 000
Cost of Living, Foreign Service-----		120, 000
Miscellaneous Salaries and Allowances, Foreign Service-----		9, 000
Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service-----		1, 591, 500
Emergencies Arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service-----		6, 000, 000
<b>TOTAL, FOREIGN SERVICE-----</b>		8, 520, 500

See footnote at end table.



TABLE No. I—PART 2—Continued

## SUPPLEMENTAL AND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS MADE SUBSEQUENT TO THE SUBMISSION OF THE 1943 BUDGET

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1943 *	Appropriations for 1942
<b>INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS</b>		
United States contributions to International Commissions, Congresses, and Bureaus.....		\$18, 800
International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico.....		50, 000
International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada.....		577
International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain:		
Salaries and expenses.....		400
Special and technical investigations.....		11, 600
Alaskan International Highway Commission.....		4, 000
Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico.....		15, 000
International Meteorological Congress.....		14, 500
Inter-American Travel Congress.....		3, 500
Fourth Pan American Highway Congress.....		6, 500
<b>TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.....</b>		<b>124, 877</b>
<b>CERTIFIED CLAIMS.....</b>		<b>3, 659</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL OF SUPPLEMENTALS AND DEFICIENCIES.....</b>		<b>9, 932, 601</b>

\* Supplemental appropriations for 1943 have not yet been made but there are a number already pending and others will be considered from time to time.

## APPROPRIATION FOR FOREIGN SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

(Contained in Independent Offices Appropriation Bill)

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1943	Appropriations for 1942	Increase (+), decrease (-) for 1943	Reasons for increase or decrease
Foreign Service Pay Adjustment.	\$1, 350, 000	\$975, 000	+\$375, 000	Increase requested on basis of specific computation at time estimate was prepared.

TABLE No. II

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE—FISCAL YEAR 1943

Title of appropriation	Approved by President for submission to Congress	Appropriation approved by Congress	Increase (+) decrease (-)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF STATE</b>			
Salaries, Department of State.....	\$5, 023, 500	\$4, 975, 000	—\$48, 500
Contingent Expenses, Department of State.....	320, 000	311, 000	—9, 000
Printing and Binding, Department of State.....	260, 000	228, 600	—31, 400
Passport Agencies, Department of State.....	54, 400	54, 400	-----

TABLE No. II—Continued  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—FISCAL YEAR 1943

Title of appropriation	Approved by President for submission to Congress	Appropriation approved by Congress	Increase (+) decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued.</b>			
Collecting and Editing Official Papers of the Territories of the United States.	\$14, 200	\$14, 200	-----
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF STATE</b> -----	<b>5, 672, 100</b>	<b>5, 583, 200</b>	<b>—\$88, 900</b>
<b>NATIONAL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES</b> -----	<b>750, 000</b>	<b>750, 000</b>	<b>-----</b>
<b>FOREIGN SERVICE</b>			
Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers-----	635, 000	595, 000	—40, 000
Salaries, Foreign Service Officers-----	4, 298, 700	4, 224, 000	—74, 700
Transportation, Foreign Service-----	717, 200	717, 000	—200
Office and Living Quarters, Foreign Service-----	2, 100, 000	2, 080, 000	—20, 000
Cost of Living Allowances, Foreign Service-----	458, 500	458, 000	—500
Representation Allowances, Foreign Service-----	150, 000	150, 000	-----
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund-----	630, 800	630, 800	-----
Salaries, Foreign Service Clerks-----	2, 897, 000	2, 897, 000	-----
Miscellaneous Salaries and Allowances, Foreign Service-----	748, 000	722, 000	—26, 000
Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service-----	2, 321, 900	2, 310, 000	—11, 900
Emergencies Arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service-----	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----
<b>TOTAL, FOREIGN SERVICE</b> -----	<b>16, 457, 100</b>	<b>16, 283, 800</b>	<b>—173, 300</b>
<b>FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS FUND</b> -----	<b>233, 000</b>	<b>275, 000</b>	<b>+42, 000</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS</b>			
Contributions, Quotas, etc.-----	1, 027, 480	996, 500	—30, 980
Mexican Boundary Commission:			
Regular Commission-----	241, 800	239, 600	—2, 200
Lower Rio Grande Flood Control-----	950, 000	949, 460	—540
Douglas-Agua Prieta Sanitation Project-----	90, 000	90, 000	-----
Fence Construction-----		15, 000	+15, 000
International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada.	43, 800	43, 800	-----
International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain:			
Salaries and Expenses-----	31, 200	29, 200	—2, 000
Special and Technical Investigations-----	48, 500	48, 500	-----
International Fisheries Commission-----	28, 000	27, 680	—320
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission-----	40, 000	39, 960	—40
Cooperation with the American republics-----	1, 819, 500	1, 685, 000	—134, 500
<b>TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS</b> -----	<b>4, 320, 280</b>	<b>4, 164, 700</b>	<b>—155, 580</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> -----	<b>27, 432, 480</b>	<b>27, 056, 700</b>	<b>—375, 780</b>

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press July 31]

A tabulation of contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939 through June 1942, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 3 (a) of the act of May 1, 1937 as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939, and section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939 as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date, has been released by the Department of State in mimeographed form and may be obtained from the Department upon request (press release of July 31, 1942, 34 pages).

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxembourg; the Netherlands; Italy; Greece; Yugoslavia; Hungary; and Bulgaria) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war.

## The Department

### APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. Gordon P. Merriam was appointed an Assistant Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, effective July 16, 1942 (Departmental Order 1073).

Mr. Edward G. Miller, Jr., and Mr. Bernard D. Meltzer were designated Assistant Chiefs of the Foreign Funds Control Division, effective July 16, 1942 (Departmental Order 1074).

## The Foreign Service

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 1]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since July 25, 1942:

Robert A. Acly, of Stockbridge, Mass., Consul at Johannesburg, Transvaal, Union of South Africa, has been assigned as Consul at Cape-town, Cape Province, Union of South Africa.

Norris B. Chipman, of Washington, D. C., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Paul F. Du Vivier, of New York, N. Y., Vice Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Marseilles, France.

Arthur L. Richards, of Pasadena, Calif., Vice Consul at Capetown, Cape Province, Union of South Africa, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Pretoria, Transvaal, Union of South Africa.

John S. Richardson, Jr., of Boston, Mass., Consul at Port Elizabeth, Cape Province, Union of South Africa, has been assigned as Consul at Johannesburg, Transvaal, Union of South Africa.

Benjamin Reath Riggs, of Philadelphia, Pa., American Consul at Port Said, Egypt, has been assigned as Consul at Iskenderun, Turkey, in order to open a new office there.

Herbert F. N. Schmitt, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Vice Consul at Quebec, Canada, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia.

William W. Schott, of Leavenworth, Kans., formerly Second Secretary of Legation at Budapest, Hungary, has been designated Second Secretary and Consul at Tangier, Morocco, and will serve in dual capacity.

Charles W. Smith, of Burbank, Calif., Vice Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Charles H. Taliaferro, of Harrisonburg, Va., Vice Consul at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada, has been appointed Vice Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Sam E. Woods, of Jackson, Miss., formerly Commercial Attaché at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned as Consul General at Zürich, Switzerland.

## Treaty Information

### AGRICULTURE

#### Conventions with Canada and Mexico Regarding Migratory Birds

On July 14, 1942 the President, under authority granted in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, approved and proclaimed amendatory regulations submitted to him by the Secretary of the Interior permitting and governing the hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, exportation, and importation of migratory birds and parts, nests, and eggs thereof included in the terms of the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds between the United States and Great Britain, in respect of Canada, signed on August 16, 1916 (Treaty Series 628), and the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals between the United States and Mexico, signed February 7, 1936 (Treaty Series 912). The regulations are printed in the *Federal Register* for July 17, 1942, page 5471. The regulations amend those approved by Proclamation 2345 of August 11, 1939, as last amended by Proclamation 2518 of October 16, 1941.

#### Protocol Extending the Duration of the International Agreement Regarding the Regulation of Production and Marketing of Sugar of May 6, 1937

The International Sugar Council by a resolution adopted on August 29, 1941 recommended

that steps be taken to insure the continuance after August 31, 1942 of the International Agreement Regarding the Regulation of Production and Marketing of Sugar, signed at London on May 6, 1937. Pursuant to this resolution a draft protocol was drawn up and transmitted by the British Government to the governments which were signatory to the agreement of May 6, 1937, with a request that they signify their willingness to sign the protocol. The British Ambassador at Washington by a note dated March 27, 1942 transmitted the draft protocol to this Government and under date of June 19, 1942, the American Ambassador at London was authorized to sign the protocol for the Government of the United States of America and to sign separately in respect of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. At the request of the Haitian Government the American Ambassador was subsequently authorized to sign the protocol in the name of and in respect of the Haitian Government.

By a telegram dated July 24, 1942 the Department was informed by the Ambassador that the protocol had been signed on July 22, 1942 by the following countries: United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Netherlands, Peru, Commonwealth of the Philippines, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and United Kingdom.

The text of the draft protocol as furnished by the British Ambassador follows:



**"PROTOCOL TO ENFORCE AND TO PROLONG AFTER  
AUGUST 31, 1942, THE INTERNATIONAL  
AGREEMENT REGARDING THE REGULATION  
OF PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF SUGAR,  
SIGNED IN LONDON ON MAY 6, 1937**

"Whereas an Agreement regarding the Regulation of Production and Marketing of Sugar (hereafter referred to as the Agreement) was signed in London on the 6th May, 1937; and

"Whereas Article 48 of the Agreement provides as follows:

"(a) The present Agreement shall come into force on the 1st September, 1937, if at that date it has been ratified by all the signatory Governments.

"(b) If by the above-mentioned date the instruments of ratification of all the signatories have not been deposited, the Governments which have ratified the Agreement may decide to put it into force among themselves"; and

"Whereas the ratifications of all the signatories were not deposited by the 1st September, 1937; and

"Whereas the Agreement has been ratified by the Governments of the following countries:

Union of South Africa,  
Commonwealth of Australia,  
Brazil,  
Belgium,  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland,  
Cuba,  
Czechoslovakia,  
Dominican Republic,  
Germany,  
Haiti,  
Hungary,  
India,  
Netherlands,  
Peru,  
Poland,  
Portugal,  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,  
United States of America; and

"Whereas it seems desirable that the said Agreement should be put in force between those Governments which have ratified it, the Governments of the Union of South Africa, the Commonwealth of Australia, Brazil, Belgium, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Cuba, &c.

"Now, therefore, the undersigned being duly authorised by their respective Governments have agreed as follows:

**"ARTICLE 1**

"The Agreement shall be regarded as having come into force in respect of the Governments signatories of the present Protocol, on the 1st September, 1937.

**"ARTICLE 2**

"After the 31st August, 1942, the Agreement shall continue in force among the said Governments for a period of two years from that date.

**"ARTICLE 3**

"The present Protocol shall bear this day's date and shall remain open for signature until the 31st August, 1942. It shall take effect in respect of each signatory Government on the date of signature.

"In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Protocol and have affixed thereto their seals.

"Done in London on the ——— day of ———, 1942, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of which certified copies shall be furnished to the signatory Governments."

**FRIENDSHIP**

**Treaty Between China and Iraq**

The American Ambassador at Chungking reported by a despatch dated June 17, 1942, that the Treaty of Friendship between China and

Iraq signed on March 16, 1942, was ratified by the Executive Yüan of the Chinese Government on June 16, 1942.

A tentative translation of the text of the treaty which appeared in the press, *Al-Iraq*, of May 8, 1942, as furnished by the Legation at Baghdad, follows:

"HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF IRAQ AND HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

"Whereas they desire to establish and consolidate the ties of sincere friendship and good understanding existing between their two countries, have, for this purpose, agreed to conclude a Treaty of Friendship and appointed the following as their Plenipotentiaries:

"HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF IRAQ:

"Dr. Abdullah Damaluji, *Minister for Foreign Affairs*

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC:

"Dr. Chang Peng-Chun, *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Chinese Republic to Turkey;*

"Who after having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

#### "ARTICLE I

"There shall prevail between the Kingdom of Iraq and the Chinese Republic and between the nationals of both countries, permanent peace and sincere perpetual friendship.

#### "ARTICLE II

"Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to establish diplomatic relations on the bases of the Public International Law, and they agree that the diplomatic representatives of any of the two in the territory of the other shall enjoy, on the basis of reciprocity, all the rights, privileges and immunities generally recognized by the Public International Law.

#### "ARTICLE III

"Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to conclude a special agreement between the two countries at a later date to organize consular and commercial relations between them and also to stipulate the terms of residence by the nationals of any of the two in the territory of the other party.

#### "ARTICLE IV

"This Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible and shall be considered as effective fifteen days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification. The exchange of the instruments of ratification shall take place at Ankara.

"In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and affixed thereto their seals.

"Done in duplicate this 27th day of Safar 1361 Hijra corresponding to the 16th day of the third month of the 31st year of the Chinese Republic or March 16, 1942."

### COMMERCE

#### Agreement with the Soviet Union

The commercial agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, effective on August 6, 1937 (Executive Agreement Series 105) and renewed during successive years, was continued in force until August 6, 1943 by an exchange of notes on July 31, 1942 between the Secretary of State and the Soviet Ambassador. The text of the identic notes, together with the text of the 1937 agreement, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

#### Trade-Agreement Negotiations with Iran

An announcement regarding intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Iran, together with tables showing trade between the two countries during 1929-40, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

## Legislation

**First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943:** An Act Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes. Approved, July 25, 1942. [H. R. 7319.] Public Law 678, 77th Cong. 20 pp.

**Alaska Highway:** Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, U. S. Senate, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on S. Res. 253, a resolution pro-

viding for an inquiry into the location of the Alaska Highway on the so-called C or prairie route. June 1, 12, and 16, 1942. iv, 91 pp.

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**Publications of the Department of State** (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). July 1, 1942. Publication 1767. 31 pp. Free.